

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 15-29 are currently pending in the application. Claims 15, 19, 20 and 25 are amended; and Claims 28-29 are newly added by the present amendment. Support for the new and amended claims can be found in the original specification, claims and drawings.¹ Thus, no new matter is presented.

In the Official Action, Claim 25 was objected to because of a minor informality; Claims 24, and 26-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph; Claims 15-17, 19-22 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Lee (U.S. Pub. 2003/0234799); Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Lee in view of Good et al. ("Automatic Text Reduction for Changing Size Constraints," pp. 798-799, herein Good); and Claims 18 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Lee in view of Kuga (U.S. Pat. 5,686,940) and Good.

As an initial matter, Applicants appreciatively acknowledge the courtesy extended by Examiner Termanini in holding a personal interview with the undersigned on May 22, 2008. During the interview, an overview of the invention was presented, and differences between the pending claims and the applied references were discussed. No agreement was reached during the interview pending a formal response to the outstanding Office Action. The substance of the interview is reflected in amended independent Claims 15 and 19-20, and in the remarks presented below.

The Office Action objected to Claim 25 for including the term "and/or." In response, Claim 25 is amended to exclude this term. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the objection to Claim 25 be withdrawn.

¹ Support for amended Claims 15, 19 and 20 can be found at p. 7, ll. 19-25 of the specification. Support for new Claims 28-29 can be found at p. 6, ll. 34-38 and p. 4, l. 23 of the specification, respectively..

Claims 24, and 26-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, because the Office Action asserts that phrase of “‘depending on their importance’ is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite.” Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed during the interview, the display of information based on its level of importance allows the amount of displayed information to be reduced so that the most important information is displayed. In an exemplary embodiment, as described at p. 7, ll. 1-7 of the specification, textual output can be reduced in size by rephrasing a given content in more or less verbose forms. This process involves the creation of text from a semantic representation kept by the system that reflects the meaning of the content to be conveyed to a user. Thus, the “importance” of display information is clearly defined in the specification as information that reflects the meaning of the content from which it was derived. Therefore, the specification does provide “a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree,” and Claims 24 and 26-27 are indefinite as they particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that applicants regard as the invention.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 24 and 26-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, be withdrawn.

In the Office Action, Claims 15-17, 19-22 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Lee. In response to this rejection, Applicants respectfully submit that amended independent Claims 15 and 19-20 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

Independent Claim 15, for example, recites, in part, a method for operating a display device, comprising:

capturing an image of a user;
measuring an eye distance between a right eye and a left eye of the user in the image;
generating user position information of the user in relation to a display of said display device ***based on the eye distance***, wherein said user

position information is descriptive of a distance of the user with respect to said display;
changing a display mode for displaying display information on said display depending on said user position information...

Independent Claims 19 and 20, while directed to alternative embodiments, recite similar features. Accordingly, the remarks and arguments presented below are applicable to each of independent Claims 15, 19 and 20.

Turning to the applied reference, Lee describes a method for adjusting a size of an image in a computer system when the distance between the display apparatus 10 and the user is changed. As noted at paragraph [0030] and Figs. 5-6 of Lee, the size of the same piece of information may be changed based on a detected user's location. At paragraph [0029], Lee describes that the computer system includes the display apparatus 10 and a distance sensor 11, which senses a distance between a user and the display apparatus.

Lee, however, fails to disclose the configuration of a distance sensor, and more specifically fails to disclose "capturing an image of a user...*measuring an eye distance between a right eye and a left eye of the user in the image ...[and] generating user position information of a user* in relation to a display of said display device *based on the eye distance...*" as recited in amended independent Claim 15.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 15 (and the claims that depend therefrom) under 35 U.S.C. § 102 be withdrawn. For substantially similar reasons, it is also submitted that Claims 19 and 20 (and the claims that depend therefrom) patentably define over Lee.

Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Lee in view of Good, and Claims 18 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Lee in view of Kuga and Good. Claims 17, 18 and 23 ultimately depend from one of independent Claims 15 and 20 and are therefore believed to be patentable for at least the reasons discussed above. Further, neither Kuga nor Good remedy the above noted deficiency of Lee.

More specifically, col. 2, ll. 48-59 of Kuga describes that his sensor is in the form of a CCD that detects a skin color component reflected from a user to determine a user's location, but does not detect an incident angle of light reflected from a user. Further, Good fails to disclose determining the location of a user, whatsoever.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 17, 18 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

Further, Claim 25 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Lee. In response to this rejection, Applicants respectfully submit that amended Claim 25 recites novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

More particularly, Claim 25 depends from Claims 24 and 15, and recites that the “display items are represented by **graphical symbols**.” In contrast, each of Lee, Kuga and Good are directed to the display of text and not graphical symbols.² Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that amended independent Claim 25 patentably defines over the applied references.

Further, new Claims 28 and 29 are added by the present amendment. Claim 28 depends from Claim 15 and recites that the “display information comprises display items, and wherein in said display mode, ***a saturation of a color for displaying at least one of the display items depends on said user position information***.” Claim 29 also depends from Claim 15 and recites that “from said image of the user, ***a view angle of the user with respect to the display is derived***, and wherein in said display mode, ***the view angle of the user is compensated***.” Lee, Kuga and Good, neither alone, nor in combination, teach or suggest the above emphasized features recited in new Claims 28 and 29.

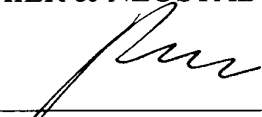
Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that new Claims 28 and 29 patentably define over the applied references.

² E.g., Lee, Figs. 5-6, Kuga Figs. 2-3 and Good Fig. 1.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 15-29 is definite and patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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